

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII.

IRONTON, MO. THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1880.

NUMBER 43.

Official Directory.

LOWDES H. DAVIS, M. C., Fourth District, Cape Girardeau.
BENJAMIN Z. STANTON, Commissioner U. S. Circuit Court, Iron County.
LOUIS F. DINNING, Judge 28th Circuit, Potosi.
WILL R. EDGAR, Prosecuting Attorney, Iron County.
J. W. BRYANTMAN, Representative, Arcadia.
FRANK DINGER, Presiding Judge, Iron County.
JOSEPH L. STEPHENS, Bellview, and **JOHN K. KENNER, De Witt**, Associate Judges.
JOHN F. T. EDWARDS, Judge of Probate Court, Iron County.
JAMES SUTHER, Sheriff and Collector, Iron County.
JOSEPH HOFF, Clerk Circuit Court, Iron County.
G. B. NALL, Clerk County Court, Iron County.
I. G. WHITWORTH, Treasurer, Iron County.
WM. E. BELL, Assessor, Bellview.
JACOB T. AKE, Public Administrator, Iron County.
DR. N. C. GRIFITH, Coroner, Iron County.

Circuit Court is held on the Fourth Monday in October and April.
 County Court convenes on the First Monday of March, June, September and December.
 Probate Court is held on the First Monday in February, May, August and November.

Societies.

MEDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets on the First and Third Tuesdays in every month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Masonic Hall, Iron County.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, Iron County, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
MUSICAL LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Cross Roads, on the Saturday of or preceding the full moon in each month.
IRON COUNTY ENCAMPMENT No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Iron County, on the First and Third Thursdays of every month.
IRON LODGE No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.
PHOENIX LODGE No. 330, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, in Masonic Hall, Cross Roads.
TAHOE LODGE No. 6, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, at its Hall, in Iron County.

Churches.

MASCH every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. in the Chapel of the Arcadia College. Evening instruction, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 3 P. M. Knox Catholic Church Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.
M. E. Church, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, Iron County. Pastor, Residence, Iron County, Mo. Services, Second and Fourth Sundays in each month. Sabbath School every Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK DINGER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
 And Agent for the Mutual Life and Home Fire Insurance Companies of New York, and the Etma Insurance Company.
 Office—One door west of the Iron House IRONTON, MO.

BERNARD ZWART, Attorney at Law, Iron County, Missouri.
 PAYS PROMPT ATTENTION
 To Collections, taking depositions, paying taxes in all counties in Southeast Missouri, to settlements of Estate and of Partnership accounts, Business at the land office, purchase and sale of Mineral lands, and all Law-Business entrusted to his care; Examination of land titles and conveyancing a specialty.

C. D. YANCEY, Attorney at Law, Iron County, Missouri.
 209 Olive St., Louis, Mo. | PIEDMONT, MO.
PRACTICE in the Federal Courts, Circuit Court and Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in all the courts of record in Southeast Missouri.

W. B. EDGAR, Attorney at Law, Iron County, Missouri.
 Prosecuting Attorney for Iron Co., IRONTON, MO.
WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION
 To Collections, and all Business in the State Courts. Office, south of court-house square.

FRANK COOLEY, Attorney at Law, Farmington, Missouri.
GIVES prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to him.

Dr. A. S. Prince, DENTIST
 IRONTON, MO.
 Room 12, AMERICAN HOTEL.

TENDERS his professional services to the people of this section. He will be found at all times at the place above named, and will give prompt attention to the demands of his patrons.

Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, New York.
 MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
 Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, Stereoscopes and Views, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, And kindred goods—Celebrations, Acrobats, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
 We are Headquarters for everything in the way of STEREOTYPES AND MAGIC LANTERNS.
 Each style being the best of its class in the market.
 Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.
 Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.
 Catalogue of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents.

Count Moltke was somewhat surprised the other day when his door-bell rang and the Crown Prince and the Grand Duchess of Baden entered and said they had come to lunch. Since his wife's death the General's household has been cared for by his sister, and the means of hospitality were quickly at hand. The Emperor, hearing of his children's impromptu visit to his celebrated General, called toward the end of the lunch to fetch his daughter for a drive through the Thiergarten.

Judge Jere. Black is an excellent farmer, and delights in nothing so much as his vacation among the fields and gardens of his country home. It is said that sometimes for a month he will not even open a letter, lest it may call him away from his farm. He does a great deal of reading there. He is supposed to know the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton almost by heart, but while he appreciates the great writers, he ignores nothing that falls in his way, reading the lightest fiction of the day as well as the weightiest disquisitions.

A bill was introduced into the St. Louis City Council, several days ago which provides that the license tax paid by the lawyers and doctors some years ago shall be refunded. The ordinance under which these taxes were paid were repealed in 1879 by the Legislature, and up to that time only a small proportion of the professional men had paid this tax, as its collection had been resisted. About one hundred lawyers out of seven or eight hundred had paid and about fifty doctors. These gentlemen insist that they should not be the only sufferers simply because they were prompt to obey the law.

A proposition is being urged upon Congress to abolish many of the ports of entry now in existence and establish in interior cities of the country. Indianapolis clamors to be made such a port, and other inland cities are desirous of enjoying the facilities which would be afforded by such action of the Government. The argument used is that the present system, established in 1792, will not do for the present day; that many of the old ports are useless and serve only as costly monuments of the folly of continuing them; that the money that might be saved in this way could be expended in the creation of the inland ports; and that the necessities and conveniences of commerce demand that such ports shall be created. Secretary Sherman favors the plan, but it is doubtful if it will secure the sanction of Congress. It would probably result in the multiplicity of custom-houses, as it is not likely that any Congressman would favor the abolishment of any of the present ports of entry, in his own district at least.

Gen. Schofield's order to the West Point cadets, complimenting them for their conduct under calumny and restoring them to all the usual cadet privileges, from which they were debarred because of an escapade on the first of January, has given much offense to the powers at Washington. It was hoped to make political capital out of the Whittaker outrage, but the investigation into the case and the manner in which the cadets have been supported and encouraged by the officers at the national academy have prevented this. The administration in its anger seeks a victim, and it is understood that Gen. Schofield will be selected, his order being made the pretext. The report runs that he is to be relieved of his command and Gen. Hancock placed in charge of West Point. Gen. Hancock has been recently called to Washington to consult with the Secretary of War upon the Whittaker matter. It is likely that this is the only basis for the report that Schofield is to be relieved, although it is certain that the administration is greatly displeased with his management of the Whittaker case and his confidence in the cadets.

Approaching the Summer.

Spring, in astronomy, is one of the four seasons of the year, commencing for the northern hemisphere at the time of the vernal equinox, or on March 21, and ending at the time of the summer solstice, or June 21. The popular divisions of the year do not, however, correspond with those of the astronomer, and are not the same in different countries. In England the spring begins with February, but in the United States it is regarded as including the three months of March, April and May. The marked changes in the amount of heat and light imparted by the sun in the different seasons upon those portions of the earth

outside the tropics, and which to the residents in these latitudes appear essential characteristics of the seasons, are not experienced in the equatorial regions. The sun as it passes twice each year over these regions sends down its rays so directly upon them that the variations of temperature are comparatively inconsiderable; but the regularly returning winds and rains and dry periods consequent on the movement of the sun in the ecliptic are the most marked periodic phenomena, and by these the year is divided into two dry and two wet seasons, rather than into the four seasons of the temperate latitudes. There has since the foundation of the world existed a class of men and women whose sole object in life would seem to be to annually afflict the public in general, and the newspaper fraternity in particular, with what are termed "Odes to Spring." It has been a serious question with the writer how these heaven-born poets manage to hold their grip upon the subject year after year, but it cannot be denied that they are always found equal to the occasion. From Longfellow to the "Sweet Singer of Michigan" the recurrence of the spring months would seem to be a never-failing source of poetic inspiration. Even the dealers in rat poison have become infected with the "fine frenzy," for one can scarcely take up a paper nowadays without observing the following verse, surmounted by a portrait of an enormous rat and the information that such pests may be readily destroyed by the use of somebody's exterminator:

As spring approaches
 Ants and roaches
 From their holes come out;
 And mice and rats,
 In spite of cats,
 Gaily skip about.

A Great Year for Emigration.

This year promises to bring us the greatest foreign immigration of any year in the history of the country. The total is likely to exceed even that of the remarkable year 1854, when the number of arrivals at this port were over 319,000. Using the arrivals of the first four months of 1880 as the basis for an estimate, which we can safely do, they will aggregate not less than 400,000 for the twelve months.

Castle Garden is crowded with freshly landed Germans, Scandinavians, and Irish. Steamers with large passenger lists are daily discharging, and more are on the ocean. The great European steamship lines, especially the German, are taxed to their utmost to supply transportation for the emigrants, and every vessel at their command will be crowded with the living freight throughout the summer and autumn.

The arrivals at Castle Garden in April exceeded in number the aggregate of any previous month, and about equalled the total arrivals for the whole first quarter of the year, though those were more than three times the total for the same quarter of 1879. And the present month will undoubtedly show a large increase over April, the expected immigration being about 50,000. May is the favorite month for crossing the sea with this class of passengers, though the tide flows strongly throughout the summer, and September usually ranks next after May in the number of its arrivals.

From Germany and the Scandinavian countries the increase in emigration has so far this year been most marked. The Scandinavians are very desirable additions to our population. The German steamship companies not only have agencies in Sweden and Norway, but they also despatch vessels there to take emigrants, who formerly sailed from English ports. Besides, a direct line has been established from Copenhagen, and its steamers are coming hither with large passenger lists. These hardy immigrants are seeking homes in the Western States and Territories, and will prove most valuable citizens.

Irish immigration has also revived, though not yet has the destitution in Ireland produced its full effect. But the Irish usually prefer the summer for coming over, and not until a month or more from now shall we begin to see the marked increase in their emigration which will undoubtedly be exhibited this year. It is safe to estimate that Ireland will send us between one and two hundred thousand of its people in 1880, or more than three times the number of those who came over in 1879.

Its effects are visible in our politics and in our manner of living, in the induction of new ideas and habits. From the greater immigration of this year and the remaining years of this century, the West especially will be built up at a rapid rate, for thither the vast majority of newcomers are tending.

It is gratifying to learn that the quality of immigrants arriving was never better. They belong to the best agricultural and working classes of Europe, and their physical condition has been exceptionally good this year. Germany is sending the most, then comes Ireland, with England and the Scandinavian countries occupying the third place.—N. Y. Sun.

Senator Vest on the Kellogg Case.

On Tuesday of last week, Senator Vest, while the Kellogg-Spofford case was under consideration in the Senate, made one of his characteristic speeches. Senator Beck, of Kentucky, says it is the best effort he has heard in the Senate, while Conkling and other prominent members paid the little Senator the compliment of attentively listening to it throughout and afterward congratulating him.

Mr. Vest expressed contempt for the course of the minority of the committee and asked what amount of sincerity there was in its language. What was loyalty? Do we know, he continued, that loyalty to the Constitution means that these gentlemen are simply loyal to the Republican party? Do we not know that any man who gives his allegiance to that organization and votes the Republican ticket will be received into fellowship, and without regard to any repentance for the past will be claimed as an honest, faithful and true citizen? When did Mosby, when did Longstreet, when did they repent of the part they took in the rebellion? Point to one word or one syllable in which one of these "arch traitors"—in Republican parlance—have ever said they repented for a moment for having led their tattered grays against the Union lines. I read to-day in a leading Republican paper of this city a declaration by Colonel Mosby, now an accredited minister of the United States abroad and in full fellowship with the party of God and morality, progress and reform, to his course in the rebellion. He says his words of four years ago are fulfilled: "I feel a just pride in their glory and am as jealous of the military honor of the Southern people as any man on their side. No generous foe would ask to deprive us of it. I know General Grant will not. And to-day, continued Senator Vest, he stands an accredited minister of the United States and states that he feels as much pride in his record as a Confederate soldier as he did when his terrible flag waved for four long years before the national capital. When did Mosby, Longstreet and Key obtain the confidence of the Republican party? When they voted the Republican ticket and were willing to give the offices of the country to the Republican party. That tiny piece of paper upon which is written the names of Republican candidates at an election hides the carnage and blood of Shiloh, Manassas and Chancellorsville. It hides the serried ranks of Longstreet and the black flag of Mosby. It even stills the groans and anguish of Andersonville and Libby. All that is necessary is to vote the Republican ticket.

Nothing in my hand I bring,
 "Simply to thy cross I cling,"
 Sings the returning sinner, but the applicant for the forgiveness of the Republican party must bring in his hand a Republican ballot, and when he displays that nothing is asked of the past; every crime is condoned. I assert here that there is not a Confederate brigadier on this side of the chamber who, if he would give his allegiance to the Republican party, would not receive the highest office in the gift of the President and receive the unanimous votes, in his confirmation, of the Republican Senators on the other side. Even my distinguished friend from South Carolina, Butler, the "Butcher of Hamburg," as the Republicans call him—if he would sacrifice his real manhood and honest conviction and agree to give the spoils of his party to the Republican party, would be asked no questions about the past, but would be received with open arms.

Senator Vest then proceeded to discuss the facts in the case and doctrine of res adjudicata. A running debate of considerable length between Senators Vest and Carpenter followed upon the legal case in point. Then Senator Vest reviewed some of the printed testimony taken before the committee, commenting upon its remarkable na-

ture in such a humorous way as to arouse frequent and long-continued laughter.

In conclusion, he said: The stock in trade of the Republican party consists always in charges of kukluxism and bull-dozing in the South. The material condition of the South gave the lie to such accusations. In the last few years the people of the south, representing one-twentieth of the population of the United States, in cotton alone furnished 23 per cent. of the exports of the country. Their increase in prosperity and production was unexampled in the history of the country. It was impossible for these things to be so and to be known and admitted by all men, if the Southern people were, as Republican politicians alleged, addicted to social disorder, murder, rapine and riot. Speaking for his own section he could claim to represent three millions of people as loyal as any of those descended from men who landed on Plymouth Rock. He graphically described the misfortunes of the beautiful and naturally gifted State of Louisiana, and appealed to his colleagues, though it was beyond their power to repair past wrongs, to prevent their perpetration now that an opportunity offered.

To Whom It May Concern.

[From the New York Sun.]
 Inasmuch as certain newspapers calling themselves Republican, notably the Cincinnati Commercial, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Tribune, and the Springfield Republican, have maliciously and wantonly aspersed the private character of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, ex-President of the United States, by publishing calumnies, libels, and falsehoods regarding his conduct while in office from 1869 to 1877, and by affirming him to be a man with an unclean record, unfit to receive the votes of honest Republicans for another term as President:

And inasmuch as these vile slanders have had extensive circulation within the party, to the injury of General Grant's reputation and considerably to the detriment of his political prospects.

The following certificates have been obtained from Republicans who knew him intimately during his previous terms in office:

I am perfectly willing to testify to the personal integrity of Gen. U. S. Grant. I was long familiar with the unspoken motives governing his public acts, and recall no instance in which he failed to approve himself by my own standards of honor and honesty.

B-C-A-R-B-A-N.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 20, 1880.

I cheerfully concur in the above opinion.

J-H-B-C-H.

And I.

M-W-O-N.

I consider Gen. Grant a thoroughly honest and patriotic man. I deeply regretted the circumstances which severed our official relations, and still continue to cherish for his character the warmest and sincerest admiration.

W. W. B-L-K-Y-P.

While a member of Gen. Grant's Administration I closely studied him. He was, if anything, quizzical in his moral sensitiveness. We all thought him almost too scrupulous in his exertion of strict virtue on the part of those around him.

GEORGE LANDAULEY W-L-L-M-S.

In uniting to bear witness to the commendable private character of ex-President Grant, we repeat the striking language recently used by the New York Times: "There could be no stronger testimony to the massive symmetry of his (Gen. Grant's) character than the varied and even contradictory motives by which those are animated who desire to see him again chosen to the Presidency of the republic."

Verily, "the steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord."

J. P. N-W-M-X, D. D.
 DICK H-B-N-O-T-X.
 A-L-Y-X-N-D-E-R S-B-F-H-R-D.

Oh, the old man is solid. He wouldn't steal a cent. I will go on the stand and swear to this, if necessary.

B-A-S.

Brought into intimate relations with Gen. Grant during the term of his first Administration, when I was Vice-President, I learned to esteem him as one of the good men of another world.

Although he never professed religion (that is to say, never made public profession), there was something near akin to true piety in the rectitude of his life.

Those four years, with their atmosphere of moral purity, are beautiful to look back upon.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PENNSYLVANIA: This is to certify that Gen. Ulysses Grant is "right." Put him through as you would me. He understands Addition, Division, and Subtraction.

W. H. K-W-E-L-L.
 DAUPHIN COUNTY JAIL, April 23, 1880.

Judge Louis F. Dinning, of Potosi, Mo., for Attorney-General.

[From the La Grange Democrat.]

Ed. Democrat.
 I see the names of candidates for the various State offices are being brought to the attention of the public by their friends. Missouri has an abundance of excellent material among her Democrats for every official position. In filling these positions the people should be wise and just. Our party has made some mistakes which we can't afford to repeat. It must not be forgotten that, when the Republicans were in power, how we criticized them, and how we boasted what we would do when we came into political control of the State. We want our best and purest men fairly distributed over the State to maintain the party equilibrium and harmony. Without disparaging the claims of any of the numerous candidates for the position of Attorney-General, I wish to bring before the people of the Northeast, for that position, the name of Judge Louis F. Dinning, of Potosi, Washington, county. He is a fine lawyer, has had large experience on the bench as one of our circuit judges, and withal, is a polished, pure and incorruptible gentleman. In the distribution of the offices of the State, I sincerely trust that the Democracy will bear in mind the claims and qualifications of such men as Judge Dinning.

A DEMOCRAT.

Cowhiding and Shooting.

[From Fredericktown, Flandreau, 6th Inst.]
 Last Monday Ben F. Burford of Marquand, this county, conceived the novel idea that he wanted his little son to give Adolphus Farrar, of the same place, a good cowhiding. Accordingly he gave the youth a cowhide, took a shotgun himself and went in quest of Farrar, whom they met upon the street. Burford cocked his gun and commanded Adolphus to stop, while the little lad used the weapon with as much vigor as his frail form would permit. Other parties tried to interfere, but were told to attend to their own business if they did not desire to be filled with buckshot. Finally a brother of Mr. Farrar's managed to "run in" upon Ben, barely escaping a shot fired at him, and managed to get the best of the bully, who was taken before "Squire Summer and bound over in the sum of \$500 to await the next session of the circuit court.

Deputy-Sheriff Berryman brought Burford to town and lodged him in the calaboose. We learn that Ben is a "hard nut" and every three or four months would get on an apple and make the citizens of Marquand dance to his tune. We know Farrar and are confident that he is a young man of good morals and peaceable character. At present we shall refrain from any other comment upon this matter, so that the public may not get prejudiced against the prisoner.

News Notes.

The bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been defeated in the Dominion Senate.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned after a session of but 109 days—the shortest record in twenty years.

Snow fell in Pike county, Pa., on Friday night, April 30th, and ice formed in some places a quarter of an inch thick.

Marwood, the English hangman, is in New York City. He thinks the American system of jerking a man into the air is less humane than the old-fashioned British drop.

A benevolent Detroit dentist announced that on a certain day he would pull teeth free for poor persons and provide laughing gas. He used 700 gallons of gas and extracted 271 teeth.

The widow of the late President Thiers, of France, has sent to Vice-President Wheeler a very handsomely bound set of her late husband's works, to be placed in the library of the Senate.

The Harrisburg Patriot says the new fishway built by the State to enable the shad ascending the Susquehanna river to climb the Columbia dam is a dismal failure. The fishway cost \$10,000.

Parnell is making a great effort to prevent the Home Rule party in Parliament from attaching itself to the Liberals. His own immediate supporters will take place on the opposition benches.

The three sons of Z. D. Bowen, of Wadley, Ga., all use crutches. These bones are so soft and brittle as to often break from even a slight jar. The oldest, Sylvester, has already sustained twenty-six fractures.

Joseph Smith, "son of the original Joe Smith," on Sunday, the 2d inst., dedicated a church of Latter Day Saints, or "Joe Smith Mormons," as they are sometimes styled in Chicago. It is the first regular church of the sect in that city.

Our Consul at Winnipeg, in his quarterly report to the State Department, says the importations from the United States remain about stationary, while those from Eastern Canada have largely increased. He attributes this to the increased tariff of March 14th, 1879, which is very strictly administered.